Equal Rights

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Dr. Paulina Luisi

Distinguished Uruguayan Feminist, under whose leadership the women of Uruguay conducted their successful campaign for the right to vote and to hold public office. Dr. Luisi was the first woman to obtain a medical degree in her country, and was also the first woman member of the faculty of the University of Montevideo. She is greatly gifted and greatly beloved, and is internationally known for her innumerable public services.

Equal Rights

OFFICIAL ORGAN
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Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution Number 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929, by SENATOR GERALD P. NYE, North Dakota.

Introduced in the House January 11, 1932, by REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS LUDLOW, Indiana.

Congratulations To Uruguay

WITH the advent of March our thoughts naturally turn to a sister republic in South America where, this month, for the first time in history, women are preparing to exercise the right of franchise. In Uruguay, from March 1 to June 30, the electoral lists will be open for men and women alike, and women will vote in Uruguay in the next election in November, 1933. This victory, which was finally consummated last December, is in large part due to the brilliant leadership of Dr. Paulina Luisi, president of the Alianza Uruguaya para Suffragio Feminino.

Not only in our own hemisphere, but throughout the world, Dr. Luisi is known as one of those rare personalities that succeed in whatever avenue they elect to follow. The list of distinctions that she has achieved is almost without end. She was the first woman delegate from her government to the League of Nations and the International Labor Office; delegate to the Fourth International Labor Conference; member of the Committee of Experts against white slavery at the League; delegate from Uruguay to the Permanent Consultative Commission of the League of Nations for the Protection of Children and Youth and against the traffic of women; president of the Uruguayan Alliance of Women; founder and honorary president of the National Council of Women of Uruguay; member of the Bureau for the International League for Women's Suffrage; president of the Commission of Unity for Morality and Against Traffic in Women; delegate from her government to the Congress of Social Hygiene in Paris, where she was nominated *rapporteur* for the question of sexual education; honorary member of the Sociological Congress at Rome and of the Congress on Moral Education in Geneva, also of the International Congress of Medicine and Medical Pedagogy and the International Conference on Syphilography at Buenos Aires.

Last year Dr. Luisi was appointed as the representative of Uruguay on the Nationality Committee of the Inter American Commission of Women. It is particularly appropriate that she should participate in the work of the Commission, for her range of vision extends far beyond the confines of her own country. She stands with the Woman's Party in believing that no woman anywhere can be free until all women everywhere enjoy equal freedom.

We congratulate Dr. Luisi and her compatriots upon their most recent victory and anticipate the swift establishment of Equal Rights in Uruguay.

It Does Our Hearts Good

WITH the prospect of one woman, Frances Perkins, in the President's Cabinet, and another, Ruth Bryan Owen, as Minister to Denmark, Feminist stock, unlike most other varieties, seems to be going up. Any number of women are being mentioned for important posts, among them Nellie Tayloe Ross, one time Governor of Wyoming, and since 1929 vice-chairman of the National Democratic Committee. Although Mrs. Ross has been in public life only eight years, she has won for herself a nation-wide reputation as a leader in her party and a brilliant political orator. Rumor has it that she may receive an appointment with the Civil Service Commission.

Jean Springstead Whittemore of Puerto Rico is being seriously mentioned as a possible Governor for the Island in recognition of her services in connection with the plank in the Democratic platform concerning Statehood for Puerto Rico.

Mrs. John C. Greenway, owner and manager of the big Quarter Circle Double X Ranch, also commands interest. It was she who seconded Mr. Roosevelt's nomination in Chicago last summer. Mrs. Greenway is a woman of very uncommon ability, and already has a long record of public service to her credit.

Mrs. Daniel O'Day of Rye, New York; Mrs. Stanley V. Hodge, who may be the next postmaster of Minneapolis; Emma Guffey Miller of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Benton McMillin of Tennessee, Mrs. Sam Connor of Kentucky, Mrs. J. C. Bucchinal of West Virginia, and Nance Langley of Oregon, are among the many women in line for Democratic appointments.

It does our hearts good to review the names of these able and devoted women, any one of whom would make a better appointee from the public's viewpoint, than almost any man. While we believe, and have always believed, that every government post should be filled by the person most competent to carry out the obligations of the office, we trust that women in large measure will be appointed by the new government. This is because the list of women, ready and able to give assiduous and devoted attention to the public's interest, is much longer than is the list of available men.

A Woman's Right to Paid Employment

By Anna Kelton Wiley

THERE are a few things in life which know neither sex nor age and one of these is hunger. Hunger for food is just as acute in a woman as in a man. A woman who has nothing to eat, due to lack of income from the loss of a job, is just as much an object of pity as a hungry man out of a job. Even if she is married her condition is not ameliorated if her husband's income is insufficient to cover the basic needs of the family.

The price of food is a job. The right to paid employment is therefore the right to life. It is a basic right and women as human beings should be entitled to the equal protection of the law, with men, to preserve and maintain their jobs. Our country was founded on certain inalienable rights, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and our Constitution was written to promote the public welfare. A woman's right to paid employment falls within both these catagories.

Women have not been engaged in paid employment outside the home comparatively speaking so very long. They are still looked upon by some as interlopers in the world of jobs, taking what does not rightfully belong to them and hence to be put off, or on, to suit the exigencies of the time. They were lured into industry in the first place, after the Civil War because the labor market needed workers and then when the labor market, later on, became crowded, they were told their proper place was in the home, even though starvation might await them there.

When women were first employed in industry they worked under unsanitary conditions and for long hours. For that matter men worked, too, under frightful conditions. Men organized and bargained for better wages. Women unfortunately did not organize to any great extent and special legislation was obtained for them, on the advice and with the aid of social service workers and men's labor organizations. These special labor laws for women only, noble in their purpose, were of benefit during the transition period, in my opinion. But women are in industry now to stay and at this stage of the country's development what is good for one of our normal adult citizens, is good for all of our normal adult citizens. To legislate in a republic otherwise is to form a favored class, and such legislation is bad both for the favored class and the unfavored class. It is bad psychology to be classed as an inferior being needing protection, and it is just as bad psychology to regard oneself as a superior being. Equality of opportunity is what our forefathers and foremothers sought and until we secure that sacred objective we shall not have fulfilled their dream.

All workers should have a shorter work day and all workers should work under safe and sanitary conditions. Capacity and suitability should be the only criterion for securing a job; faithfulness and efficiency the only standard for holding it. I do not see that marriage has anything to do with the question except that the right kind of marriage makes of both men and women better human beings and as such should be encouraged.

I do not want or expect to see every married woman in the country holding a paid job outside her home and I firmly believe that that time will never come. According to the 15th Census taken in 1930 there are 28,405,294 families having homemakers. Of these 3,923,516 are gainfully employed or 13.8 per cent. Here in the District of Columbia we have 38,102 gainfully employed homemakers. Hence throughout the United States 86.2 per cent of the homemakers are in their homes. This fact ought to be a great comfort to those who fear that the modern home is on the way to ruin because too many mothers are gainfully employed. I consider home-making a full-time job for a woman with children and if 86.2 per cent of the married women are staying at home we need have no fear that the American homes are suffering.

But the whole assumption seems to be wrong. People assume because a woman is married that her husband is able to support her. Investigation shows that married women, by and large, are at work for the same reason that married men work, namely economic necessity and let me here add parenthetically, also for soul necessity. Many persons both men and women work as an outlet for their souls. Work used to be regarded in the days of the Garden of Eden as a curse. Today it is regarded as a blessing, nay as a necessity by psychologists, psychiatrists and penal authorities.

Perhaps a young couple kept the two jobs in order to marry sooner. Heaven forbid that we in this country should prevent a marriage founded on mutual sacrifice and effort! Perhaps each partner has a dependent parent and two salaries were needed to care for the old folks. Is the law going to advocate disloyalty to one's parents or prevent marriage? Whatever the motive behind the provisions of a law we maintain if the two partners to a marriage are fitted by training and experience, by character and behavior to hold jobs, the law should not take cognizance of the married or single state of the clerks employed.

Why encourage girls to go to college and acquire a profession or special training, if as soon as they seek the companionship of marriage they are compelled to abstain from utilizing the knowledge and experience they have striven so hard to acquire? If this principle is to prevail then the women's colleges should close all departments except that of domestic training.

Women came of age when they acquired the vote and became citizens, and they consider laws which abridge their privileges and immunities as citizens unjust. That this opinion is becoming increasingly true is evidenced by the fact that in 1932 in 13 States proposed bills providing limited working days for women only were defeated. That the police power of a State may be invoked for the protection of men as well as women, in laws providing limited working days for

While the Other One Slept

By Caroline Giltinan.

What a queer, silly thing for a woman to say!
The lady was pretty, who rode down my way
In the trolley. Her hair was so soft in the light
And she laughed and was lovely and happy tonight
When I heard the same words that I often have read.
Did she really believe the strange thing that she said?
"A woman's true place is her home; please agree!"
What would she say, if she knew about me?

The building is dark and it's cold—oh, so cold!
My bucket is heavy, the scrubbing brush old,
The suds look more filthy than ever to-night;
But the floors must be shining, the marble made white.
It is strange, how alone, how afraid one can feel;
But it helps me to pray. God, You see that I kneel;
And I ask that my children are safe and asleep!
I must be half-sick, for I long so to weep.
The door I closed softly and locked . . . here's the key . . .
I wonder if one is now dreaming of me?
I hope that my Paul will be good, as I bid;
The candle is safe and the matches well hid.

"The home is her place": her low voice was sweet . . .
What can I give to my baby to eat?
He is white and so thin. Oh, God, let him stay!
I cannot spare one. . . . Did that young lady say
Where I ought to be, who must work through the night
With my heart far away till the east gleams with light
In a room where my world lies asleep in one bed. . . .
Her gown was pure white and she smiled as she said:
"The home is her place." . . . Did she know about me?
"The home is her place!". . . If the blind ones could see!

persons in industry is illustrated in the 10-hour law for persons in Oregon, in mills, factories and manufacturing establishments.

Section 213 of the Economy Act does not parade as a protective measure. It is frankly an economy measure and economy can know no pity. It must be inexorable. But it can be just. The wording "married persons (living with husband or wife)" was so passed to placate women when rumors went around of the impending provision. But if this provision must be passed to spread jobs, one to a family, the correct wording should be "No two members of the same family (for example father and son) can both hold Government jobs." The depression is terrible enough without adding injustice to the mental suffering already abroad.

The Woman's Party has been leading the fight for the married woman for years. We have upheld the right of married women to teach here and in other localities. We fought the plan to dismiss married women from the Department of Public Safety in Philadelphia, when Major L. B. Schofield in 1930 sent around a questionnaire to find out if his women employees had husbands gainfully employed. He asked for the resignation of one woman whose husband was employed and who owned an automobile and hired a cook. If *need* is to be the basis for holding jobs, then men who can afford automobiles and hire servants should be asked to resign. The Crompton and Knowles Loom Works in Worcester, Mass., in September, 1930, dismissed on 24 hours' notice, 16 married women who had worked for that concern since the war. One of the 15 wrote us a letter of protest and said that only one out of the 16 could afford to lost her job. A little later the labor union of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, circularized the whole State asking for the dismissal of married women. Next Came Alderman L. Flagg of Richmond, Va., who hoped to bring about the dismissal of 45 married women in the employ of the city of Richmond. On January 12, 1931, Assemblyman Arthur L. Swartz of New York introduced into the New York Legislature a resolution calling for a survey of the school system and of New York State county and city offices, to find out how many married women there were on the payrolls and how many could get along on what their husbands earned. Opponents to the resolution pointed out that if Assemblyman Swartz's plan of dismissing wholesale all married women from public posts was carried out it would include the removal of such able officials as the Industrial Commissioner, Miss Frances Perkins, who in private life is Mrs. Paul Wilson. Similar bills were proposed in North Carolina for women whose husbands earned $100 a month. Had this gone through, a State Senator and a Commissioner of Public Welfare would have been sacrificed. In California an attempt was made to prevent married women from being examined by the civil service. In Connecticut a representative to its lower house, who was born in Italy, tried to oust married women whose husbands' salaries were $175 a month or more.

Section 213 is really a continuation of the attack on married women. It was intended for them although it has in its working out cost some men their jobs also. Let us resolve to oppose this measure which is unsound in principle, unfair in practice and does not really help unemployment. It just scrambles up the jobs but does not create any new ones. Where in one or two instances the family can get along, in many more instances it leaves as much suffering in its wake as it sought to alleviate. As the years pass it becomes increasingly necessary that the principle of equality of opportunity for men and women must be written into the Constitution in the form of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Protection Moved In and Industry Moved Out

By Josephine Casey

As an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, Miss Casey first came to realize the practical disadvantages of "protective legislation for women only." For the past few months she has been working in New York and Massachusetts organizing industrial women for their own protection under the banner of the National Woman's Party.

THE so-called "protective laws" seem to be causing much trouble to the State of Massachusetts. For one thing there has been a steady migration of industry out of the State, and Freeland-Bates-Lawrence, Inc., after a careful checking, reported the exodus was due chiefly to those laws against women. Now Freeland-Bates-Lawrence, Inc., do not care whether the laws are right or not, but they do care whether their fact-finding statistics are correct, for that is their business.

Some people have tried to prove the migration was due to taxes, but that is like the old puzzle, which was first the chicken or the egg. Industry has moved because taxes are high and taxes are high because industry has moved.

When a firm packs up and moves out, the workers cannot take the same train. For a working family to move a block is a serious thing—some one is likely to need shoes—so to move many miles to another State is altogether too large a problem. The result is that the old community has to carry the load. With these families to care for and industry gone, the political fathers get panicky when teachers, firemen and police have to be paid salaries, so they call the Chambers of Commerce, "Get payrolls in! Any kind of payrolls!" And for every regular payroll that has left they must bring in two payrolls. And what kind of payrolls are coming into a handicapped State? And don't forget that the factory which has moved does not pay the old wage scale in the new place, but starts at a lower wage.

It is little wonder that Mr. Kendall, a manufacturer who is rather comfortable so far as his particular business is concerned, has suggested that a moratorium be declared on these false laws.

Every taxpayer is carrying a fearful load, whether it is the trade unionist with a home only half paid for, or a manufacturer who has trimmed his cost as much as he can to meet competition and finds taxes and charity something to be anxious about.

The Governor of Massachusetts at a dinner given by the New England Council seconded the suggestion of Mr. Kendall. Those at the dinner know the Governor spoke with sincerity, for he, too, is anxious. When the towns come to the State for financial assistance, it can be given for a time, but the State cannot go on or it will have to go to the United States Government. The Governor called attention to the laws again in his inaugural address.

There are those who say laws should be uniform, but let us hope they will see the warning in this situation in Massachusetts. The unequal laws which would condemn half the citizens of the United States to inequality would bring the same trouble to Washington that now bothers an individual State. Only equality can bring equality.

The time has come for all the citizens in the United States to be equal in law, and all the charity doles and all the shelters for unemployed working women cannot whitewash the glaring injustice of not recognizing it. When that basic right is established by a constitutional amendment, many problems which now confront us will fade from view.

How could any one think the country might be prosperous and happy while one-half its citizenship has been squirming under the injustice and humiliation of the tyrannical legislation.

Let us unload the lie—the Equal Rights Amendment can do it quickly, perfectly and permanently.

Let us overcome this thing which is called depression by the glorious expression, man and woman equal.

Party Lobbies for Equality in Nationality

UNDER Woman's Party leadership, a continuous and determined lobby was maintained in the Senate during the last days of the session to secure action on House Resolution 8174 with amendments, the purpose of which bill is to remove one of the few remaining discriminations against women in the matter of nationality.

The proposed bill would, if adopted, give an American mother equality with an American father in regard to the right to transmit American nationality to a child born abroad. It would also establish equality between the naturalized father and mother with regard to the right to give American nationality to a child born abroad. The bill reads:

SECTION 4. (a) Section 1993 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 6), is amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1993. Any child hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose father or mother is at the time of the birth of such child a citizen of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to any such child unless the citizen father or citizen mother, as the case may be, has resided in the United States prior to the birth of such child."

(b) Section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad," approved March 2, 1907, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 5. That a child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship by the father or the mother; Provided, That such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child: And provided further, That the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States."

THE MARY WINSOR PRIZE

Enterprising members of the National Woman's Party are reminded that, through the generosity of Mary Winsor, a prize of $25.00 will be awarded to the person sending in the greatest number of new subscriptions for Equal Rights between March 1, 1933, and March 1, 1934.

Remember the hare and the tortoise!

So far as is known, there is no great opposition to the bill. It has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Immigration, and has the support of the Immigration Department. Senator King of the Committee on Immigration, to whom the bill had been referred, in making his report, said:

"These changes in the laws have repeatedly been recommended by the Secretary of Labor, the Commissioner General of Immigration, or the Commisioner of Naturalization in their annual reports."

The danger that the measure would not become law in the closing days of the Congress it was believed did not lie in any anticipated opposition, but in the fact that in the mass of unfinished business it might be pushed aside and fail to receive consideration. It had been placed on the Senate Calendar of Business. It was necessary therefore to bring influence to bear upon individual Senators to see that the matter was taken up. With the bankruptcy bill and other economic measures pending, it can readily be seen that the situation had its difficulties.

Obstacles, however, are spurs to the National Woman's Party. In response to the call for volunteers, women from Maryland, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, and other nearby States hurried to Washington to importune Senators. In their number were women prominent in large organizations other than the National Woman's Party which had taken a stand in favor of equality in nationality. Those active in the lobby included, among others, Anita Pollitzer and Iris Calderhead Walker of New York, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley of the District of Columbia, Elsie Hill of Connecticut and Lillian Dame Morey and Emilie A. Doetsch of Maryland.

California Judges Praise Women Jurors

TWO California women, Judge Georgie P. Bullock of Los Angeles and Judge Theresa Meikle of San Francisco, both well-known and experienced jurists, have made pertinent statements regarding jury service for women. Both women have had interesting careers which qualify them to speak authoritatively on this subject.

Judge Bullock was in 1915 appointed the first official referee of the Woman's Court of Los Angeles. She was the first woman to serve as Probate Court appraiser, volunteer probation officer, judge of the Police Court, and judge of the Municipal Court of Los Angeles. She is now Superior Court Judge.

Judge Meikle has served as assistant district attorney, as attorney for the narcotic division of the State, and judge of the Municipal Court of San Francisco.

"The advent of women as jurors," says Judge Bullock, "has come about not as a concession to women as members of a sex, but in recognition of their rights and duties as citizens. It is a sign of progress and is an aid to justice.

"Women make good jurors. Many of our better attorneys try to see that some women are on the jury in each trial they conduct. There are many cases, including those dealing with family matters, personal injuries and other complications of the human relation in which their presence on the jury tends to aid in the rendering of a just verdict.

"Women no longer shy at jury duty as they did when it was a newer idea. They welcome the experience which broadens their view of life, as it does that of anyone who is called upon to take the responsibility of weighing the value of evidence and of deciding the fate of his fellow-man.

"The broader outlook upon affairs is bound to be reflected in a wider interest on the part of women in the understanding of our laws, in civic matters and in all those things which need the application of the best intelligence on the part of all of our citizens if our progress is to continue."

Judge Meikle says: "In many progressive States women are sharing with men the benefits and obligations of common citizenship. In business administration and in the holding of public office one cannot distinguish as between men and women in their personal capacity fully to meet the requirements of their respective positions.

"This is particularly true in the matter of jury duty. Here in California the use of women jurors has become a common practice. Experience has removed any prejudice that might have existed in the years prior to their use. In fact, under certain circumstances, a jury made up entirely of women has been considered more fully to meet the requirements of particular cases, and in no case has attention been called to the failure of women jurors to meet satisfactorily the requirements of the court and interpret properly the evidence and apply the facts in accordance with law.

"A State falls short of its potentialities if it fails to include women in the group from which it draws its civic sustenance. In other words, it excludes one-half of its population, containing as it does material of proven worth. This is being demonstrated in States which have had the foresight to include them. Here in California the fitness of women for jury duty has outgrown all academic opinions through practice and years of experience. We have come to know that women are fulfilling the obligations of citizenship in a manner that does not distinguish them as a class apart from men."

Editha Phelps—Feminist

By Alice Henry

IN Editha Phelps, who passed away with the dying year, we have lost a woman of unusual ability, culture and charm. Miss Phelps died on December 29 at the home of her sister, Miss Louise Phelps, Tecumseh, Michigan, after a long period of failing health.

A graduate of the University of Chicago, and her college days over, she studied in a library school and qualified herself to join the staff of the John Crerar Library in Chicago, one of the largest scientific and industrial libraries in the country. She rose to be chief cataloguer, and in that position her acquaintance with European languages and her wide range of reading, which she was always extending, made her invaluable.

Outside of her profession she took the keenest interest in the questions of the day, and was a hard and consistent worker for woman suffrage. That won, she was no less eager for universal peace. Some of her last thoughts were given to the changing fortunes of international disarmament, as far as she could follow them through the newspapers and magazines, and this, even under the handicap of illness. She was an early member of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago, and always had the keenest sympathy with the struggles of the working woman.

Until she retired from the library, about six years ago, Miss Phelps made her home in Chicago. Among her circle of friends she was much admired for her conversational qualities, her wit and quickness of repartee, and the quaint turn she could give to an argument.

In Washington her chief attraction for many years past had been the National Woman's Party, where she was in the counsels and confidence of Alice Paul, Doris Stevens, Mabel Vernon and others.

Many of her vacations were spent in Europe, where, too, she was in intimate touch with many of the great women leaders. She was proud of having walked in one of Mrs. Pankhurst's processions up to the door of the House of Commons. Many of her European sisters recall the inspiration that she has so often been to them.

Press Comment

Woman Directs Labor

New York Times, February 25, 1933.

WHEN it is officially announced that Miss Frances Perkins is to be Secretary of Labor in the Roosevelt Administration, as is generally taken for granted it will be, the significance of the appointment will be double. First of all, no doubt, is the appearance on the scene of our first woman Cabinet member. But the fact that our first woman departmental head at Washington is to be Secretary of Labor is also worth noticing.

Ten years ago it would have made an interesting parlor game to guess what post would be occupied by the first woman to receive a Cabinet office. The likeliest surmise then would have been that some day there would be a Secretary of Education and the first one would be a woman. If the guessing were restricted to existing Cabinet officers, it is by no means certain that the Department of Labor would have been the first choice.

State, Treasury, Justice, War, Navy and Postmaster General would be dismissed at once. But after all, why not a woman Secretary of the Interior or of Agriculture, or even of Commerce? Women have done a lot of interior housekeeping in the course of history. They have toiled in the fields and farmyards with their husbands. There is an inclination now to stress the importance of the buyer in national economy, and women are still by far the biggest marketers and shoppers.

Yet it is not accident that the first woman Cabinet officer will head the Department of Labor. It simply emphasizes how greatly labor problems have become human problems.

Traslated from Die Österreicherin, Vienna, Austria, February, 1933.

TOWARD the end of January, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the National Woman's Party, passed away in Paris. United in her first marriage with a member of the Vanderbilt family, she furthered the movement for woman suffrage through generous gifts and her own active efforts. After the passage of the Woman Suffrage Amendment she became head of the Woman's Party, which, as is well known, stands for the complete equality of the sexes and opposes protective legislation for women only. Mrs. Belmont supported this organization in a most beneficient manner and presented it with a home in Washington, which is named after her, Alva Belmont House. Her zeal and devotion were a vivid inspiration to the organization. Possessed of great intelligence and an iron will, she was, to the end of her life, a flaming apostle of Feminism. As philanthropist and patron of art, she deserves the gratitude of her contemporaries and posterity. In the history of the woman movement her name will never be forgotten.

A Feminist Pioneer

Baltimore News, Baltimore, Md., February 21, 1933.

THE career of Miss Etta H. Maddox, who died on Sunday in this city, spans practically the whole Feminist movement in Maryland, and the part she played in the transition from local ultra-conservatism to the larger participation of women today in political, professional, business and industrial activities was that of a pioneer.

More than four decades ago she was a leading figure in the small group of women who organized a Maryland Suffrage Association. She was the first woman ever graduated from a Maryland law school. Denied by the courts permission to take the State examination for admission to the bar, she carried the fight to the Legislature, won a victory there, and became the first woman lawyer in Maryland.

Miss Maddox accomplished her aims in the face of opposition or indifference of a majority of the members of her sex in Maryland, and to some extent, their ridicule.

Having gained her end, she became an active worker in the fields she had opened to women up to a few years before her death. She lived to note the complete realization of her dream and also to see most of those of her sex who had opposed her following in her footsteps.

The Nation, New York City, March 1, 1933.

A MILITANT Feminist is the very reverend Archbishop of York. He has come out publicly and courageously, on the floor of the House of Lords, in favor of women's right to be hanged. Outraged by the sentiment which discriminates against women and frequently prevents them from hanging even when the law is clearly on their side, the Archbishop calls upon the female sex to "rise in protest." "It is a horrible insult to them," he says, "and they ought to resent it with ferocity." Of course we understand the Archbishop's generous indignation. It would be awfully gratifying if women could feel that they would be hanged just like men. But a few other legal disabilities remain which English women might possibly protest against first. There is, for instance, that little matter of exclusion from the House of

Lords. If the Archbishop would see to it that women were admitted to that exclusive assemblage on equal terms with men, with how much more effective ferocity could they protest against all sorts of insults! We suggest that the women of England demand this right even before they begin chaining themselves to the gallows.

News from the Field

Mrs. Spencer Wins

LENORA SPENCER of Hot Springs, Arkansas, on February 23 sent EQUAL RIGHTS the following telegram:

"Today Governor Futrell signed our Inheritance bill removing discriminations against females in the laws of descent and distribution. Thanks to the National Woman's Party. Will write you tomorrow."

For our part, and on behalf of the Woman's Party, we thank Mrs. Spencer for the magnificent campaign that she has carried through to victory.

Mrs. Hilles Alumnae Guest

FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES, chairman of the National Woman's Party, will be a guest and speaker at the annual reunion of the Alumnae Association of the Women's College, University of Delaware, on March 11, at the college in Newark, Delaware.

Form New Plan of Attack

ENCOURAGED by the interest shown in their problem at the recent mass-meeting in Washington by so many of the long-time members of the National Woman's Party, the Government Workers' Council set about organizing a new and broader plan of attack.

Attempts to secure the repeal of Section 213 of the Economy Act in the present session of Congress having failed, the Council will now extend its fight into the States with the co-operation of State workers.

An effort made by Senator Hiram Bingham on the 7th of February to introduce a repeal resolution met with defeat. Following this the Council, under the leadership and with the active assistance of Elsie Hill, undertook to have some one else attach a repeal amendment to an appropriation bill in the Senate, but because of the drastic changes in Senate personnel which are about to take place, this could not be accomplished.

Great encouragement is felt, however, over the interest that is now being taken by the women's clubs throughout the country in the right of the married woman to paid employment. As State and municipal governments, as well as private business firms, continue to issue edicts discriminating against the married woman worker, women everywhere are waking up to the far-reaching effects of Section 213.

The Council also feels that it has an ally in the future first lady of the land, who in her radio address on February 24 so ably defended the right of the married woman worker to be unhampered by discriminatory legislation.

Protest This Bill

LUTIE WOODFILL, legislative chairman of the Huntington Park, California, Business and Professional Women's Club, reports that Senator Stow and others have introduced a bill in the California Legislature designed to prohibit married women, whose husbands are already employed in civil service, from government positions. "This bill," says Miss Woodfill, " is similar in its intent to the Federal Economy Act, and if passed it would be another step toward the constantly growing effort to prevent married women from engaging in gainful occupations. This strikes indirectly at all women in business, whether married or single, and we should do all in our power to prevent this bill from passing. Get busy immediately with letters and telegrams to our representatives at Sacramento protesting against Senate Bill No. 427."

Victory Postponed in Maryland

THE House of Delegates, General Assembly of Maryland, on February 21 rejected the proposal to permit women to serve on juries in Maryland.

The action came as the result of House approval of an unfavorable Judiciary Committee report on the measure.

When the unfavorable report was submitted to the House, Delegate Marvin Farrington (Dem., Montgomery), author of the bill, moved to substitute the bill for the unfavorable report, and this motion was defeated by a vote of 31 ayes to 77 nays.

Farrington told the House that the Judiciary Committee, composed of twenty members, voted, when only fourteen members were present, and the result was eight opposed to the bill and six favoring.

"It is uncontroversial that women are entitled to citizenship," Farrington told the House. "It is uncontroversial that participation in the affairs of the government is not limited to one sex. I do not understand why you want to limit jury service to one sex.

"Twenty-one States have permitted women to serve on juries, and the reports from those States are that the service by women has been most commendable.

"Women have discharged most admirably their duties in public office as well as their work in professional and other types of life."

Farrington closed his address to the House with the declaration that in the States where women are allowed to serve on juries it has been found that fewer women seek to evade jury service than men.

Chairman George Hofferbert (Dem., Baltimore First), of the Judiciary Committee, told the House that it was the committee's view that the bill should not pass, and that his observation led him to the belief that the majority of the women of the State do not want to serve on juries.

All of the three women members of the House spoke briefly on the measure, two favoring its passage and one against it. Delegates Lulu W. Boucher (Rep., Allegany) and Lavinia Engle (Dem., Montgomery) spoke in approval of the measure, and Delegate Mary E. W. Risteau (Dem., Harford) disapproved it.

Speaks Over WCAO

LULA E. POWELL, president of the Maryland Federation of Republican Women, spoke on February 24 over WCAO, Baltimore, Md., at the invitation of Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, chairman of legislation, Maryland State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Powell discussed the defeat of the Woman Juror Bill in Annapolis, and urged her listeners-in to determine how their representatives had voted on this bill with a view to the 1934 elections.

"We must have a change," said Mrs. Powell. "We resent being classed with criminals and the insane in respect to jury duty, and we must register our resentment at the polls."

Mrs. Powell expressed the gratitude of the women of the State to Delegate Farrington of Montgomery County, who sponsored the bill in the House.

Leads Delegation to Representative

HON. WILBUR L. ADAMS, Congressman-elect from Delaware, received a deputation from the National Woman's Party on Tuesday, February 21, led by Florence Bayard Hilles, State Chairman, accompanied by Marie Lockwood, Marguerite Dugan Bodziak, Mrs. Victor du Pont and Frances Wilson, who laid before him the measures now pending in Congress, for which they ask his interest and favorable support.

These measures are the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution. "Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States, and every place subject to its jurisdiction," support of the Nye resolution now pending before Congress, which reads, "Be it resolved, that the United States adhere to the World Court with the following reservation: 'Providing that

the code of law to be administered by the World Court shall not contain inequalities based on sex,'" and third, "An act to amend the immigration and naturalization laws," now on the calendar in the Senate.

While Mr. Adams accorded the deputation a sympathetic hearing, he said he could not pledge himself to support any measure until he became entirely familiar with it. It was pointed out to him that both State and National platforms contained Equal Rights planks, and that he had publicly subscribed to them during the campaign, in the following words, that "I stand on the platform of my party 100 per cent."

In Defense of Married Women

THE Business and Professional Women's Council, Maryland Branch, National Woman's Party, will hold a mass meeting at the Woman's City Club, 15 West Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday, March 7, at 8 P. M., in defense of the right of married women to compete on equal terms with other workers in the gainful occupations. Since the Woman's Party holds that marriage is an honorable estate, it sees no reason why women should be penalized by the loss of their salaries for entering upon matrimony. Ida I. Kloze, President of the Council, will open the meeting. A number of outstanding speakers have been invited to address the meeting.

Feminist Notes

Women in the Reichstag

THERE are 38 women members in the new German Reichstag instead of 37 as in the last one. The state of the parties is as follows: National Socialist (Hitler), 196 members, among which there are on women on *principle;* Social Democratic, 121 members, including 13 women, as against 14 in the last Reichstag; Communists, 100 members, 13 women as against 12; Centre (Catholic), 69 members, 5 women as against 6; German Nationalist (Conservative), 51 members, 3 women as before; Bavarian People's Party, 19 members, 1 woman as before; German People's Party (Right Liberal), 11 members, 1 woman as before; Christian Socialist (Protestant-Conservative), 5 members, with no woman; State Party (Left Liberal, formerly Democrats), 2 women; and several other small parties with a small membership which does not include women.

Demands Rights for Women

POLITICAL recognition will be withheld from New York State Democratic county organizations which do not give women Equal Rights with men, James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National and New York State Committee, told 500 Democrats on February 23 in Binghamton, New York.

He demanded full rights for the women of the party in a speech at the "Victory" dinner at the Broome County Democratic Organization, in which he called for a "new deal" for the taxpayers and advocated reforms in county government.

"If," he declared, "the county leaders don't consider the women, I will give no consideration to these leaders."

The First Woman Speaker

NORTH DAKOTA has the honor of being the first State in which a woman is serving as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Minnie Craig of Esmond, North Dakota, who has served in the Legislature for several terms and is looked upon by her colleagues as a co-worker of ability, was unanimously elected when the Legislature convened in January. Representative Robert Swett said in nominating her that he believed her election would be "an encouragement to women all over the world to step out and achieve political honors."

We congratulate Mrs. Craig on her achievement and North Dakota on its good judgment.

Husband and Wife Are One

A WOMAN can rifle her husband's pockets with impunity, Supreme Court Justice Schenck of Albany, New York, ruled on February 15, in passing judgment on a husband's attempt to commit his wife to jail for grand larceny.

When Jean Troare of Newton Hook, New York, discovered that his wife, Dorothy, had taken $80 from his pockets without his permission, he thought it was stealing. Now he knows, what we knew all along, that the old English common law under which husband and wife are one is out of date.

Mrs. Roosevelt Asks for Laws

SINCE neither private employers nor workers are able to combat starvation wages in industry it will be necessary to stress the regulation by law of such conditions in industry, writes Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in March *Scribner's Magazine* in an introduction to an article by Josephine Goldmark.

"Cut after cut has been accepted by workers in their wages," continues Mrs. Roosevelt. "They have shared their work by accepting fewer days a week also, until many of them have fallen far below what I would consider the normal and proper standard for healthful living. If the future of our country is to be safe and the next generation is to grow up into healthy and good citizens, it is absolutely necessary to protect the health of our workers now and at all times."

Mrs. Roosevelt stresses the need for shorter hours rather than work sharing. "Limiting the number of working hours by law has a twofold result," she says. "It spreads the employment, thereby giving more work, and it protects the health of the workers. Instead of keeping a few people working a great many hours and even asking them to share their work with others by working fewer days, it limits all work to a reasonable number of hours and makes it necessary to employ the number of people required to cover the work."

President-Elect Thanks Mrs. Cross

PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT on February 19 sent a personal letter of thanks to Mrs. W. F. Cross, a bystander, who seized the arm and spoiled the aim of the fanatic Zangara as he fired upon him in Miami.

The President-elect said to Mrs. Cross:

"It is hard for me to find words to convey to you my appreciation of your heroism and my gratitude for your prompt and courageous action in attempting to prevent the tragedy.

"How much greater and sadder a tragedy was averted by your unselfish courage and quick thinking, of course no one can estimate. It now appears that by Divine Providence the lives of all the victims of the assassin's disturbed aim will be spared.

"You should always have a just and conscious pride in the part you played, and I rejoice in this fine example of forgetfulness of self and cool courage. Gratefully yours."

Real Gold Diggers

SIR ALBERT KITSON, who recently returned to London from Kenya, East Africa, where gold has been discovered, states that he was greatly impressed by the able manner in which a woman supervised the sluicing of gravel in a stream, directing the operations of about fifty natives. He found many other women helping their husbands in this way to clear their farm debts. The richest alluvial in the field, Sir Albert said, is being worked by two women, after the husband of one of them and two other men in succession had turned it down.

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